Yadkin & Catawba Journal.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, BY LEMUEL BINGHAM, AT SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.

VOL. III. NO. 117 —[New Series. TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1830. WHOLE NO. 297. VOL. VI.

TERMS....The Journal will be afforded to subscribers at $2 50 a year, or $2 in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly.

SPEECH OF MR. DAVIS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—MAY 4.

[CONTINUED.]

The gentleman from South Carolina, being aware that these objections are not easily surmounted, seems to have discarded the old theory as false, and has introduced a doctrine new in many of its features and consequences. I, for the first time, saw the substance of it in a document from his State, called "An Exposition and Protest," which emanated from the Legislature, and which I read with too much haste to remember with great accuracy. The theory is strenuously maintained, that duties are taxes, although goods are made cheaper under their operation; and to carry the doctrine out, it is asserted that the old idea that the consumer pays the tax, is founded in mistake, for it is the PRODUCER that bears the burden. Exports, says the gentleman, pay the duties on imports, and as merchants and factors are mere agents, the planter is the exporter of cotton, tobacco, and rice. Two thirds of all the exports, he says, consist of these articles. The imports, he adds, are purchased with the exports, and two thirds of them are paid for in these articles; and as the exporter pays the duty, it follows that the planters pay two thirds of the whole revenue; that is, sixteen millions of dollars out of twenty four millions, which is about the annual amount of revenue. This burden, he says, falls on less than three millions of population, while the remaining nine millions pay only eight millions of revenue, because they export only to that amount.

If this be true, if sixteen millions of revenue are drawn from the earnings of less than three millions of our population annually, I agree that the burdens are greatly disproportionate—that the South are grievously oppressed, and it is the duty of this Government to afford immediate relief. But, sir, the very statement itself strikes the ear as incredible. Is it true? Can it be true, that less than three millions of persons pay sixteen millions of annual tax? If so, the planter has a business yielding such a profit as our people are unacquainted with. I say, no people since the foundation of the earth, ever did bear such a burden for a succession of years; and as the doctrine is at variance with all received notions, it ought to be sustained by strong proofs, before it gains credence. The gentleman says, it is self evident; but to my dull apprehension it is far from being so; and I regret that the evidence which makes it so clear to him, has not been more fully stated.

I will, if the Committee will lend me their patience, endeavor to point out some of the obstacles, which must be surmounted to establish the doctrine. To disembarrass the question, I shall follow the example of the gentleman, by throwing out of the way the machinery of trade, and considering the planter as the exporter. Suppose then he ships a cargo of cotton for the English market, where it is sold. The theory of the gentleman is, that he must receive goods in pay, for he cannot command specie, and if these goods are subject to a duty, when they arrive in this country, the amount paid at the custom house is a tax upon the cotton itself, as a raw material, and the planter actually loses it, as much as if an excise were laid upon it, before it was shipped; and I understood him to say, and repeat, that it made no difference with the planter, whether the TAX, as he called it, was imposed directly on the cotton in his hands before it was shipped, or on the goods, as it now is, at the custom house. This doctrine, he says, applies to all imported goods thus purchased, be they consumed by whom they may.

I will now state his reasons given in support of this theory, as I understood them. He said that if the manufacturer in England could raise the price of his manufactured articles, as duties are imposed, he would then throw the burden on the consumer; but he finds himself unable to do this, and turns round on his heel, and takes the amount out of the grower of the raw material. The manufacturer says, you must receive your pay in goods, of some sort or other, in our markets; we cannot raise the price, and must take the duty out of the cotton; and thus the price of the raw material is reduced, and the earnings of the planter taken from him. Being aware that the assent of the holder of cotton is necessary to a bargain of this sort, the gentleman provided for that difficulty, by asserting, in unqualified terms, that the purchaser is enabled to accomplish this end, because he controls the market, and establishes the terms on which he will buy.

Now, let us look at this proposition, and see what consequences must follow, if it be well founded. The manufacturer in England controls the market, and assesses on the raw material shipped from this country whatever duties may be collected at our custom houses, on any kind of goods that may be purchased with the avails. Is it true, that the purchasers in the market control it? Every man who does business, feels that the market is controlled by another and greater power; he feels that commodities are dear or cheap, according as the supply is great or small, and that it is the supply which fixes the price, and not the will of the buyer, or he might as well purchase at one cent the pound as at twelve.

Again—If the buyer has the power to fix the price, and make such allowances and deductions as he pleases, for duties imposed on English manufactures by our tariff, that power will enable him to deduct any other duties or taxes to which his business may be subject; and he would, of course, deduct a duty of six per cent. upon cotton, which is imposed in England, and paid into the treasury of that kingdom. He can provide for this with much greater facility, than for the duties on the various kinds of goods, which are bought with the avails of cotton, and exported to this country. If he has the power to provide for the one, he surely has for the other. If the planter carries rice to the same market, it is subject to the same controlling influence, and the duties, which are three dollars and thirty-three cents the hundred, may be deducted from the value, and thrown upon him in the same way. So also of tobacco, which pays a duty of three shillings sterling on the pound, which is much more than the article is worth, and consequently the planter would, upon this theory, lose his produce, and be brought into debt for the balance of the duty. This singular theory discloses a new principle in finance, which must come into high estimation; for if the doctrine is well founded, a nation may so regulate its trade, as to draw all its revenues from the foreign States with which it deals.

The next consequence which obviously results from this doctrine, is, that our tariff bears with the same force upon all foreign countries which bring cotton, rice, and tobacco into the English market, as it does upon the Southern States.

The planter of the South meets, as competitors in that market, the planter of Brazil, the planter of Egypt, the planter of the East Indies, and the planter of the West Indies. If the duties are taken out of the raw material, because of our Tariff, then there ought to be a discrimination in the price of cotton from different portions of the world: and it should bear a higher or a lower price according as the duties on manufactured articles are higher or lower in the country from which it is brought. If, for example, the duties in Brazil on British merchandise are fifteen per cent. and here they are fifty per cent. then American cotton ought to sell much lower than Brazilian. So, if there be no duty on British merchandise in her own colonies of the East and West Indies, then the difference ought to be still greater. But no such discrimination exists; for cotton of the same quality bears in the market the same price, from whatever country it may come; and it follows, that if the tariff causes such a heavy loss on the raw material to the planter of the United States, it depresses the cotton of Brazil and Egypt in the same ratio—nay, it occasions the same disastrous consequences to the colonies of England herself, for it levels all cotton to the same standard. Upon this principle, if Brazil were to run her duties on imports above ours, her laws would at once bear upon this country and reduce the price still lower. If then the planter of the South, as the gentleman says, is borne down and ground into the dust by the tariff; if he is robbed of the fruits of his honest labour and driven to desperation, it produces the same pernicious effect upon the planters of other countries—for they get the same price and no more; and that price is measured out and regulated by our tariff. This, I believe, is giving a wider scope to the operation of our laws, and diffusing their power more broadly than has ever been imagined by the most enthusiastic opposer of the tariff.

[Mr. McDUFFIE rose to explain, because he perceived, he said, that the gentleman from Massachusetts intended to answer his argument fairly. The gentleman had stated, that cotton of the same price, one from where it might, bore the same price—agreed—but the southern planter receives goods on which he pays a duty of two hundred and fifteen per cent. while the planter of Brazil gets goods on which he pays only fifteen per cent.; that is the reason why the Southern planter is ground down and the other is not.]

Mr. DAVIS resumed. I shall consider that by and by. I said, if the position of the gentleman is well founded, he proves that our tariff bears on all cotton growing countries with the same weight as on the Southern States, because the price of all cotton of the same quality, come from where it may, is the same. Now, if the duties are deducted from the raw material, and paid as the gentleman asserts, by the grower, because the purchaser controls the market; then it is clear, that less would be deducted from Brazilian cotton than from ours, and there would be a discrimination in the price—a difference in the value; but I have shown that there is no difference, and the gentleman admits it. It would seem therefore to follow, that our duties on British merchandise do not regulate the price of cotton, and have little to do with it. [Mr. McDUFFIE again interposed to explain. His argument was not that the Brazilian grower could not raise his price, but that the American grower could not.] I fear I do not fully comprehend the gentleman from South Carolina. I was endeavoring to follow out his argument, and to show some of the difficulties he must surmount to maintain it. I understood him to state, in the outset, that exports pay the duties on imports; and to deduce as an inference from the fact, that the South paid into the Treasury two thirds of the revenue of the United States, because the cotton, rice and tobacco raised and sent abroad by that portion of the Union, constitutes two thirds of the exports. I understood him also to declare, in the commencement of his speech, that the old notion, that the consumer of imported merchandise pays the duties, by giving an increased price for what he buys, was founded in mistake and misapprehension. In confirmation of these declarations, I understood him to say, and repeat, that it made no difference whether cotton, rice, and tobacco, were taxed to the amount of sixteen millions of dollars in the hands of the growers, before they were shipped, or that sum was collected on imported merchandise, bought in foreign markets with the avails of these articles, for in either case the whole loss fell on the planter. From the assumption of these grounds by the gentleman, I thought I was justified in inferring, that he meant to declare, that the consumer did not pay the duty, but the grower of the raw material did, for I could not persuade myself into the belief that he meant to assert that less than three millions of inhabitants consumed forty millions worth of imported articles, while the remaining nine millions consumed only to the amount of twenty millions. I was led to this conclusion, because the gentleman said, that the manufacturer of England would throw the duty upon the consumer, by raising the price of the articles on which the duty was imposed, if he could, but he could not do it, because he could not raise the price. Indeed, the whole course of his reasoning appeared to me to be based on the hypothesis, that the price of the raw material is reduced in the market by the tariff, and thus the planter is subjected to great loss. I am not able to comprehend how the argument can be explained upon any other supposition, than that the price of the exports is reduced in the foreign market in the manner I have described; for if this be not the case, I am at a loss to understand how the gentleman can maintain, that the South paid sixteen millions, or two-thirds of the annual revenue, for if the burden be not forced upon them in this manner, then they pay as consumers only; but the gentleman has repudiated this as a false notion. He must be aware also, that the ratio of consumption and exportation is widely different; for admitting that less than three millions of our population furnish two-thirds of the exports, yet every body knows that the whole Nation are consumers of imports, and probably the nine millions of persons who export none of the cotton, rice, and tobacco, are the greatest consumers of foreign merchandise, as they live in a colder climate, and have more wants. But allowing that they consume only an equal quantity, the argument of the gentleman fails, for, instead of consuming forty millions out of sixty, the South would then consume only fifteen millions out of that amount. I say, therefore, that the main proposition that the South pays two thirds of the revenue, because they grow two-thirds of the exports, falls to the ground, unless it can be shown that they pay it in some other way than as consumers.

But I will, for the present, dismiss this part of the subject, and proceed to point out other obstacles, which must be surmounted in establishing the doctrine which the gentleman appeared to contend for, and which is surely set up by the Exposition and Protest of the Legislature of his State.

If the purchaser of raw cotton, and other exports in the English market, has the power imputed to him of controlling the market, in such a manner as to reduce the value of our exports forty-five per cent. as is alleged, because we collect forty-five per cent. on imports in this country: if he can thus, at pleasure, cut down the value of our staples, then it follows, that he pockets the enormous profit of forty-five per cent. on all the vast consumption of cotton goods in the British dominions, for on this consumption there is no apology for reducing the price of the raw material which enters into it, because of our tariff. The reduction is to meet the duties here, and here only: but as it reaches all cotton, it produces this result. If it be true, as has been asserted, that the tariff causes a decline in the value of exports of forty-five per cent.; and if it be true, as the gentleman from New York, (Mr. CAMBERLENG,) has alleged, in his report on commerce, that it gives to the British manufacturer a premium of $11 60 on every piece of broadcloth worth $2 the yard: the law of 1828, which seems to be in bad odour in England, ought to be esteemed by the people of that country as more precious and valuable than the acquisition of the mines of South America. Yet, with all their sagacity in trade, they are so stupid as to overlook these vast advantages, and actually complain of our policy as narrow, selfish, and illiberal. They must be either short sighted, or they view the matter differently from gentlemen here.

Another objection to this kind of reasoning is, that it is utterly impracticable to take the duties on imported merchandise out of exports, and apply them in the way supposed. The whole scheme is founded on the idea that he who exports the products of this country to foreign markets must receive his pay in merchandise. Without stopping to question the soundness of this position, I will ask the attention of the Committee to one or two considerations, which will show that no such process of reduction in price can take place. A cargo of cotton is shipped to England, and there sold to a manufacturer of that material. The trade is not for goods, but for money, which is perhaps to be expended in merchandise of fifty different kinds—some subject to no duty, some to a low one, and some to a high one. Now, Sir, can any thing be plainer than that the purchaser enters into no negociation about those duties; that he makes no terms of purchase conforming to them? Can any thing be more obvious, than that it is a matter of utter indifference with him how the avails are expended? Can any thing be more apparent than that the manufacturers of woollens and silks, if the avails should be expended in these articles, would in no respect be benefitted by this reservation of forty-five per cent. in the pocket of the purchaser of the cotton? Can any thing be more evident than if such a deduction were made and reserved by the purchaser, it would be clear gain to him without aiding in any manner to pay the duties on such merchandise as the owner of the cotton might see fit to take in return? If the manufacturer of cotton paid in cotton goods, he might afford them cheaper; but he cannot compel others to sell their goods cheaper because he has reserved to himself forty-five per cent. out of the cargo.

I will not weary patience by pursuing this matter further, for if I do not greatly mistake, I have shown enough to prove the unsoundness of the doctrine, that exports pay the duty on imports—that the planters of the south pay two-thirds of the revenue, because they export two-thirds of the amount of produce which goes out of the country.

I have felt much solicitude to understand the gentleman from South-Carolina, (Mr. McDuffie,) correctly, for I thought, he put forth a new doctrine, such as I have been commenting upon. He has risen twice to explain, and by his explanation has placed the question on ground somewhat different from my understanding of the general tenor of his argument. As I am about passing from this part of the subject to another, I will state how I now understand him, and hope he will correct me if I am wrong. I understand him to say, that the price of cotton is not affected in the foreign market by the tariff, but still the planters, are burdened with the payment of two thirds of the revenue, under the operations of the tariff in some other way. I have already intimated, that if his argument could not be maintained by showing the planter suffered a loss in the sale of his produce, the only disputable ground left was upon the question whether he suffers to the amount alleged as a consumer of foreign merchandise. The gentleman after laboring at great length to prove that the duties fell on the growers of cotton, rice and tobacco, said the evil did not stop here, if it did, the country would not bear a system so unjust and ruinous in its operation a moment. But, said he, forty-five per cent. of our labor is arrested at the custom house, and disbursed as a bounty among the manufacturers of the United States. If the doctrine be true, which was thrown out in the argument of the gentleman, that the manufacturer of England reduces the price of raw cotton, because he cannot raise the price of goods, and thus takes the duty out of the planter, it would destroy this argument respecting bounties; for if the tariff does not raise the price of English merchandise here, but leaves it where it was before the passage of the law, it is difficult to see how it affords a bounty to the manufacturers of this country; indeed, we have the declaration of the gentleman himself, that the manufacturers are right when they say the price of goods has not increased much. I will not, however, press this argument, as it seems now to be admitted that the duties are not taken out of the raw produce, but will dismiss it with one remark; if the duties are paid on the raw produce, they are not paid also by the consumer; it is therefore necessary either to abandon the ground, that the English manufacturer controls the market, and reduces the price, because he cannot raise the price of his goods, or to give up the position that the manufacturers here receive a bounty, *as a bounty*, as it is called, rests entirely on the supposition, that foreign merchandise is made dearer in our market by the duties; and that the consumer pays the difference. One argument proves that the planter as producer pays the duties, the other that the consumer pays them—thus they are twice paid, if both arguments are well founded.

Leaving then the first branch of the subject, I come to this doctrine of bounties. The gentleman says in substance, that the good will of a majority of the American people is secured by the disbursement of forty-five per cent. of the whole fruits of the labor of the South among them; and how are these dis-

bursements made? Not in money. No one pretends that any money is distributed, for the money arising from imposts comes into the treasury, and is used to defray the exigencies of the government. I take it for granted, that the gentleman means no more by a disbursement of bounties than I have already intimated—he means, that the price of goods is raised in the market by the duties on foreign merchandise; and in consequence of that, our manufacturers realize more for their goods. If this be all that is meant by exports paying the duties on imports, it is nothing but the old doctrine under a new name—it comes to nothing more than what has always been familiar to us in all discussions upon this subject—it is what every opposer of the protection of home industry has contended for, namely, that the consumer is burdened with the duty, unless the gentleman means to assert that there is a loss somewhere between the sale of raw produce, and the sale of goods to the consumer. If there be such a loss, or any loss which goods on being sold do not indemnify, I will show that it does not fall on the planter.

I have thus far thrown aside the machinery of trade, and considered the planter as transacting the business, for the purpose of disencumbering the subject, but it becomes necessary now to look at business as it is. The planter does not usually ship his produce, but sells it to the American merchant, who pays him for it, all it is worth in the English market, saving freight and charges, and pays him in money. If therefore any loss ensues afterwards, by taking merchandise in exchange for it, this loss falls on the merchant, and not upon the planter. That no such intermediate loss occurs is rendered sufficiently certain by the fact, that merchants always have and still continue to carry on the trade. It would seem very obvious therefore that the merchant gets indemnified for all his costs and charges, whether they arise from duties on merchandise, or any other cause, and it seems to be equally apparent, that foreign goods come charged with all expenses into our market, and if any one is burdened, it is the consumer.

I have been thus particular on this point, that there might be no misapprehension about it, for I am aware that the worthy gentleman from South Carolina has been considered as putting forth a new doctrine, as giving a new explanation of the effect of the revenue system upon the South; but I believe as the matter now stands, it is but a new name for an old acquaintance.

He, however, persists in the opinion that the south bears the burden of the government, and pays two thirds of the revenue. He insists that out of sixty millions of imports, his three millions of inhabitants consume forty millions. I have anticipated nearly all that need be said in answer to this argument. I shall, however, make a few additional observations. There are no exact data by which this point in controversy can be settled, but I will appeal to the judgment of all persons acquainted with the population of the south, to settle the question by their own observation. Slaves constitute a considerable portion of this population, and no one, I think, will contend that they consume much foreign merchandise, nor is there any reason for believing, that the white population consume more largely than the population of any other region. The gentleman himself assures us they are too poor, too deeply involved to spend diffusely. The climate of the northern and middle regions is more severe and calls for more clothing and greater expenditures to make life comfortable, and if the truth could be reached on this question, there is little doubt that the inhabitants of the north and middle region would prove to be the greatest consumers on an average. The gentleman, however, assigns about three millions of persons to the cotton, rice, and tobacco region, and about nine millions to the residue of the country. He assigns to the three millions, forty millions of imported merchandise and to the nine millions, twenty millions of like merchandise. The bare statement of the case I am sure must convince every one that the premises assumed cannot be maintained. But there is another consideration which demonstrates the fallacy of the argument. We have been told by the gentleman and his colleague (Mr. Blair) that the west drives a large trade with the south in agricultural products to the amount of several millions of dollars, and that the north and east also participate in this trade, and yet the whole amount of their labor being in cotton, tobacco, and rice, is consumed in foreign merchandise, for the gentleman says, the market of this country is the most miserable in the world, affording them nothing worth naming. The inference is readily made, where do they, upon this view of the matter, find the means of taking these large supplies, if they consume foreign products equal to the amount of their whole labor? How do they pay for stock and provisions from the west and for the produce from the north? Can any evidence show more clearly, that the avails of labor are applied to this purpose, and that they are not all spent upon foreign merchandise? Can any proof show more satisfactorily, that the south does not take dutiable articles in pay for their exported products to the extent represented, and that they do not consume such articles to the extent represented? On the whole, without enlarging upon this topic, it seems to me manifest, that the south is no more burdened as consumers, than all other portions of the country, and has as little occasion to complain as any other region.

Having pointed out what I consider some of the leading errors in the opinions and reasoning of the member from South Carolina, I now come to a very interesting and important portion of the matter in debate. I have hitherto met his arguments, and examined them, as if it were a question on whom the burden of taxation is devolved by the impost laws, and having, as I believe, established the fact, that so far as duties operate as taxes, the south does not participate beyond its just proportion, I shall now proceed to point out what appears to me to be the operation and effect of the revenue system.

The great cause of complaint has been, that these laws, by imposing duties on imported goods, raise the price, and subject the consumers to a tax, because it is said that a duty is a tax, and if it has the effect imputed to it, I agree that the assertion is well founded. As complaint has identified itself mostly with cotton and woollen fabrics, I shall confine my remarks principally to them.

We manufacture these articles, and the argument is, that not only foreign fabricks, but our own are increased in price equal to the amount of duties. But nothing can be more evident than the falsity of this reasoning in its general application; for cotton cloths are daily sold in the market from six to eight cents a yard, which if imported would be subject to a duty of thirty five cents the square yard. It would be difficult to persuade a man, that he pays a tax of thirty five cents the yard, when the article costs but six cents. This remark is applicable to a large portion of our manufactures, and shows how inattentive to matters of fact gentlemen are, who declaim against duties as enormous taxes.

If duties are taxes, the fact is capable of clear demonstrative proof, for if a duty of a dollar a yard be levied on cloth, it will immediately be worth a dollar more, and every one who buys will find himself paying the tax, provided such is the effect of a duty. Yet easy as it seems to be, to adduce such proof, no gentleman has ever hazarded the attempt to do it, but all have contented themselves with asserting and on all occasions reiterating the assertion, that duties are taxes, grievous, burdensome taxes, grinding down and oppressing the poor and robbing the rich.

There is a good reason for this, as no such proof can be adduced—we have experience in this matter, which will afford much useful instruction, if we but listen to it. I shall go no further back than 1824, when the complaints, which have reached to this day, began. The tariff of duties was then increased, and it was then insisted with prophetic confidence, that goods would rise, and the law bear upon the public with grievous weight, but time proved that the prophets were not inspired; for goods declined, notwithstanding the duties, until they were sold at prices ruinously low.

Then came the much abused law of 1828, which I do not approve in all respects, and the same desponding tone was again heard; the same misery and ruin from taxes was again depicted in strong colors, but history again ran counter to prophecy; for goods fell instead of rising, and were never known so low in the market, as during the last year. These are strong and very conclusive facts. If they fail of producing conviction, as I have no doubt they will, it is in vain for me to attempt the hopeless task of doing it, for there will be unbelievers.

Taxes are a popular theme; the very term itself excites jealousy, and often resentment, for great efforts are made to establish a conviction in the public mind, that the people are laboring under heavy burdens where none exist, and they are often called upon to war against their best interests, under the delusive hope of bettering their condition. This may account for much of the complaint we hear, though I entertain no doubt of the sincerity of gentlemen from the South, who oppose the tariff on this floor.

As they charge us with false reasoning, when we assert the competition of our manufacturers with foreign productions reduces the price, instead of burdening the consumer with a tax, I shall proceed to show that such is but the natural operation of the protecting system, and that those who assume that duties are necessarily taxes, are in deep error.

[To be continued.]

Mr. Branch, Secretary of the Navy, has returned to Washington, after a flying trip to North-Carolina.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

FROM GIBRALTAR.—The brig Ocean, which arrived on Toursday, brought Gibraltar papers to the 10th ult. It appears that the fleet spoken of in the ship news sent up from that vessel as having passed Gibraltar, consisted of a steamboat and a few vessels from Atlantic ports. The following extract contains the horrible intelligence of the murder of two French crews. What can the Turkish soldiery of Algiers expect but extermination, should the expedition be successful?

Malta, June 2.—The following instance of a most barbarous outrage committed by the people of the territories of the Dey of Algiers, on the crews of two unfortunate ships of the French Navy, has been communicated to us through Capt Hastings, of H. M. brig Ferret, who arrived here from thence on the 29th ultimo.

On the 20th, Capt. Hastings arrived off Algiers with letters from Vice Admiral Sir Pulteny Malcolm to the French commander blockading the port. It seems that a French brig, with despatches from Toulon, had fallen in with another brig of the blockading squadron, which offered to conduct her to their Commodore; but in consequence of the thick and foggy weather, they both ran on shore the 17th, and the French commander knew not what was the fate of their crews, when Capt. Hastings arrived. Permission was therefore granted to the Ferret to enter the port, and Capt Hastings had the horror of learning, on his arrival at the residence of the British Consul, that 110 heads of His Most Christian Majesty's sailors had been brought to the Dey's palace, and that the Senior Captain and eight men were all that had been brought into the town alive. Notwithstanding the dreadful slaughter, no less than 70 men were missing, who, it is supposed, have been massacred, as a reward of 200 dollars is offered for every head of a Frenchman. This information was obtained on the spot, from the foreign Consuls resident in Algiers; some of whom had seen the Frenchmen's heads piled up thus barbarously, and others had spoken with the Senior French Captain, whose recital and miraculous escape was enough to make the blood thrill while telling.

We find the following extracts in the morning papers.

"No part of the expedition was to be seen off Algiers, on the 6th inst. [June;] but by a vessel arrived this day, it is known that a great many sail were descried off the Barbaric Islands, steering to the southward, on the 28th and 29th ult. and that it blew very hard from the southwest three days after."

A paper of the 31st May says:—"It appears by an official communication from the Spanish consul at Algiers, that on the 8th, eight or ten Xebecks were fitting out to harass the French commerce. Another paper says, "Accounts from Algiers to the 26th May, state that the Foreign consuls had resolved not to leave the place during the expected attack from the French.

From Sicily.—Capt. Harris, of the brig Oak, from Palermo, informs us that on the 14th, 15th and 16th May, there were simultaneous eruptions from Mount Ætna and Vulcano Island, and the most violent hurricane that had been experienced for 20 years. The fire, smoke, cinders and ashes, which poured forth from their craters, afforded the most sublime and magnificent spectacle. Most of the inhabitants left the city under the apprehension that it might be swallowed up by an earthquake. A number of large buildings were blown down, and the forest trees and vineyards materially damaged. No American or English vessels in port.

Jour. Com.

From the Essex Register, July. 15.

Afflicting Event.—We learn that a most extraordinary event took place on Monday last by which the settlement of Swampscut, in Lynn, was deprived of one of its most valuable and respected inhabitants. Mr. Joseph Blaney, went out in the bay for the purpose of fishing in one of their small fishing schooners—after the vessel came to anchor in a shoal water off Scituate, Mr. Blaney took the dory and went alone about half a mile distant from the schooner to fish—he had been absent for several hours, when he was observed waving his hat and calling for aid, and apparently disabled in one of his arms. A boat immediately went to his assistance from another schooner at anchor near the same place, but she had proceeded but a short distance, when a large fish, supposed to be a Shark, was seen lying athwart the dory midships; he however was soon clear of the boat, and Mr. Blaney was still seen to be safe on board her. But before the boat which went to his assistance had reached him, the Shark renewed his attack, the boat instantly disappeared, and the water appeared in a foam. Nothing more was seen of Mr. Blaney, but the boat re-appeared and was picked up, together with his hat, a small firkin, &c. The boat was uninjured, excepting that her thole pins were all broken, and that there were scratches about her as if made by the rough skin of a shark. There was no doubt amongst the crew of the two vessels who witnessed the whole scene, that Mr. Blaney was destroyed by the shark. He was 52 years of age, and has left a wife and six children. The sensation created at Swampscut by this melancholy event, we are informed, is unprecedented. Was it not the Sea Serpent!

A snake of extraordinary size has been seen near Lexington, Kentucky. It is said to be 18 or 20 feet long, of a brindle color, and the body as large as an ordinary stove pipe. Its trail leading to a cave has been discovered, and a reward of $500 offered for his capture.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

Among the steerage passengers of the Francois 1st on her last passage, there was an old weather beaten grenadier of the Imperial Guard, with the legion of honor in his button hole, one of the 1400 who sixteen years ago had followed Napoleon into the Island of Elba. The French police, however, knew him, little thanks for it, and the poor fellow was so vexed and harassed, that in order to escape starving, he resolved upon leaving his country. He did so, and embarked with his family on the 2d June in the Francois 1st. The old man's fate excited a lively interest among the cabin passengers, and they among other means advised him to address himself to Joseph Bonaparte, for which purpose they drew up for him a petition. Provided with this and his military testimonials, the old man resolved to seek access to Count Survilliers. Arrived at New York, he hastens down to the wharf to enquire into the amount of the fare to Bordentown, at the very moment when the Philadelphia steamboat arrives. He boards the boat, and looks around for a French face, and addresses himself to the first gentleman in his way. His question is politely answered—he begins to talk about his intentions—about going to Bordentown, and the gentleman becomes more attentive, and seemingly more interested. At last the gentleman asks the old grenadier about his papers, which he examines with the petition. My friend, says the gentleman, I assign you herewith *fifteen dollars* a month as a pension for your life time. I am Joseph Bonaparte—you may proceed to Bordentown, where you shall be so provided for as to make you forget your past miseries. This scene took place yesterday, the 20th July.

From the Kennebec Journal.

There is another *rumor* that the West India trade is to be opened. It is without much apparent foundation. A factitious importance is given to the opening of this trade with the British Islands. We now supply those Islands through St Thomas and other free ports with such products as the Canadas cannot supply them with; and we could do no more if the direct trade was opened. It is the policy of the British Government to make her colonies of Nova Scotia and the Canadas supply her West India Islands with those articles which formerly were furnished by the United States; thus making these colonies trade with each other, and give employment to British shipping; and for this purpose a duty is laid in the islands on articles from the U. States, which is not laid on articles from the Canadas. The "opening of the ports" would not remove any of these duties, which the British Government can alter at pleasure. Some stipulation to limit these duties was contended for by Mr. Adams, and this was the only point which prevented the adoption of a commercial treaty in 1824. The point was afterwards yielded by our Government, but then the British withdrew their previous offer. If the ports are opened, it will be on such terms that we shall gain nothing important by it.

Land has been recently sold at Chilicothe, Ohio, for 30, 40, 50 and 60 dollars a foot.—The Gazette of that place says that a market house has been erected this year 270 feet long and equal to any in the Atlantic cities. This prosperity is owing to the vicinity of a Canal.

From the Philadelphia National Gazette.

We have placed in our first page, two of the speeches which were delivered at the late Nullification dinner at Charleston. That of Col. Drayton does particular credit to his spirit, judgment and patriotism. The tone and purport of the remarks of Mr. Cheves surprise us exceedingly. We deemed him unsusceptible of contagion; and likely to keep as far aloof from the amateurs and professors of disunion, as Col. Drayton has done. His appeal to the Southern States generally might be dangerous, if Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia were not ready to disclaim the doctrines and menaces of the Nullifyers. Col. Drayton has yielded too much, in granting that a State may secede from the Union at will. The Union is a compact to which each member of the confederacy is a party, and in the case of our *federal and national* system, each is integrally constituted with the whole. The right of secession would be the right of dissolution; for the *present* Union would cease whenever any one member should withdraw. This being allowed, the correlative privilege must be conceded to the rest, of withdrawing from any particular member,—eliminating it at will. If allegiance could be renounced on one side, protection might be refused on the other; thus, the whole system would be a mere rope of sand. In reference to covenants and incorporations, mere power is very distinct from moral and political competency.

Suspicious.—The Columbia *Times.* publishes on an extra sheet, *all* the Speeches delivered at the political dinner in this city on the 1st ult. *except* Col. Drayton's! Have the little knot of Disunionists, who control the press at Columbia, determined, as far as their power extends, that the sentiments of such a man as Col. Drayton shall not be known to the people of the Upper Country at this crisis? His speech was first in the order of delivery, and of *official* publication here—he is one of the *two* public servants to whom the dinner was given—he is a Carolinian and an *American*—a representative of the people of South Carolina in the councils of the nation—a man "without fear and without reproach;" and yet his opinions, expressed on an important occasion and on questions which agitate the State, are suppressed in the Capital of Carolina, and those of a private individual, who is not before the public but as an *anonymous writer*, given *in extenso!* Are the people of the State to be thus told, that they must listen to the disorganizing doctrines of Robert J. Turnbull, rather than to the sober counsels of William Drayton? We put the question—let Carolinians and *Americans* answer it.

The Columbia *Telescope* maintains its characteristic impudence (for with all its malignity it has a spirit of independence which no other Disunion paper exhibits) and partly promises to publish Colonel Drayton's Speech hereafter, "to shew how very *weak* are the arguments of our opponents!" It respects the purity of Col. D.'s intentions, but could have wished that he had "exercised a little more *common sense* in deciding on the rights of the State, than he has exhibited in his speech!" This is quite modest for the Telescope, and withal far more honorable than the course adopted by the Times—for the readers of the Telescope are given plainly to understand, that Col. Drayton can see no distinction between the nullification of a law of Congress by a State, and the withdrawal of that State from the Union, with the accompanying horrors of a civil war.

Charleston Courier.

☞ Many of the toasts in the interior of South Carolina, breathe a temperate and union loving spirit: too many of them the seditious and braggart temper which distinguished the minority at the Charleston dinner. At Columbia, Mr. White gave this:

"Southern Rhetoric: Strongest at the points of Southern bayonets."

"*By Samuel Smith.* Henry Clay—May he, instead of being elected the Supreme Executive of these United States, be driven so far beyond the frigid regions of the Northern zone, that all Hell cannot thaw him."

Bravo! If we know any thing of the temper of the Nation, this toast will not be without its effect. As the friends of Henry Clay, we could not desire a better thing, than for the nullifiers to abuse him. We wish the people to see, how different *his* principles are from theirs, and how they hate him for being as he is at this moment, the rallying point of the American Union.

It is a subject of triumph to the friends of the Union, that S. Carolina stands alone in her folly; for as far as the late celebration was a test of popular feeling, even Georgia seems to disclaim her nullifying nonsense. We have examined the toasts given throughout the four Southern States, as far as they have reached us, with an eye to the subject. Two or three in North Carolina, some, (but fewer than of the opposite description) in Georgia, sanction nullification. In Virginia we do not believe one such sentiment was any where toasted; while in this State and North Carolina, the Union and opposition to the doctrines of Gen. Hayne, were frequent themes of enthusiastic applause. Elsewhere—north of the Potomac, and west of the Mountains, those doctrines have no advocates. South Carolina stands emphatically alone—her constitutional doctrines ridiculed, her boasts contemned, her threats despised. Her "bayonet rhetoric" will neither persuade nor intimidate.

She forgets that the spirit of the 28 menaced States is as free, their courage as high, as her own. If she does not wish to become the scorn, as she is now the object of the disapprobation of the Union, let her reserve her threats for her *slaves.* They are wasted on freemen.

Mr. McDuffie has chimed in with the Nullifiers.

Whig.

The new Mayor of Washington, General Van Ness, *(a la mode Jackson.)* having *reformed* the Collectors of the 3d and 4th wards out of office for no cause, the Board of Aldermen continue to refuse their sanction to all his nominations for those offices. This new Lord Mayor is playing *Nero* on a small scale.

The Journal.

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1830.

DISTEMPER IN CATTLE.

The following letter was received by us last week, from a gentleman in Winnsborough, S. C. The remedy communicated is simple, and a fair trial will soon test its efficacy.

"*Winnsborough, S. C. July* 27, 1830.

"SIR—Having observed a notice in the Charleston Observer, taken from your paper, requesting to be informed of a cure for the distemper in cattle, I with pleasure comply with the request, and believe the medicine I recommend is an infallible remedy, viz:— 1 or 2 ounces of madder, finely powdered, put into 1 quart of old malt beer; bring it to a boil over a quick fire, then cool it perfectly and drench with it. This is the dose for one cow, and generally one dose will be sufficient to effect a perfect cure. If beer cannot be procured, a quart of sweet milk with the madder, prepared in the same way, will answer."

Should any of our readers make a trial of the above remedy, he will confer a favor, especially if it should prove successful, by communicating the result for publication.

☞ R. W. GILL, Esq. late Postmaster at Lancaster C. H. S. C. has, as we confidently predicted, completely exculpated himself from the charges, or, more strictly speaking, insinuations of Gen. Blair. The latter declines a reply; and why? Because, in his own classical language, he will not carry on a newspaper controversy with a man of Mr. Gill's "*melt* an l *calibre*." Quite a substantial reason, truly, and forcibly reminding one of the fable of the fox and the grapes.

The following toast was given by Mr. Calhoun, at a public dinner in Pendleton, S. C. on the 3d of July:

Consolidation and Disunion—The two extremes of our system: they are both *equally* dangerous, and ought both to be *equally* the object of our reprehension.

This is the true style of a Delphic oracle, and leaves the public just as much in the dark about his sentiments as before. Mr. Calhoun was aware that he had been accused of being the originator (secretly) of the nullification doctrine; why did he not come out then, like a fearless and honest statesman, with a frank avowal of his sentiments, instead of concealing his opinions in such senseless jargon as the above? If *Consolidation* and *Disunion* are *equally* dangerous, and *equally* to be reprehended, which would he choose? In such an *equality* of evils, there is some difficulty in making a choice; in fact, there can be no choice between two courses *equally* dangerous and *equally* destructive: it would be gratifying, therefore, to know how Mr. Calhoun would decide, whether by the throw of a die or toss of a copper.

☞ Two *Water Moccasins* were recently killed in the neighborhood of Mr. Partee's, and on being opened, they were found to contain 150 young ones, by actual count.

FRENCH EXPEDITION.

The captain of a vessel arrived at New-York from Gaudaloupe, states that just before he sailed, a vessel arrived there from Havre, which place she left on the 15th of June, the commander of which stated, that on the day he sailed information was received, by telegraphic communication, that the French expedition had succeeded in landing 15,000 men a little to the northward of Algiers. No particulars were given.

TAXES! TAXES! TAXES!

Such is the caption of an article, from the pen of Mr. Raguet, formerly a zealous advocate for protection; and it is eagerly copied into a portion of the South-Carolina papers, to fan the excitement already prevailing there. It purports to be a list of foreign goods on which duties are levied by the General Government; and these duties are represented as *taxes* assessed on the people of the United States. The article is altogether deceptive; but there is nothing strange in this, when, as is evident on the face of it, the object of its author was to deceive and impose on the community. It looks formidable, to be sure, on first sight; but it is formidable only in appearance.

We should not have noticed the article at this time, if at all, had not our attention been called to it by the editor of a South-Carolina paper; and we have leisure now only for a glance at it.

The author of the article sets out with the assertion, that the duty on the foreign article is a *tax*, to that amount, on the purchaser, and goes into the coffers of the government; but if the *domestic article* be purchased, the amount of the duty goes into the pocket of the *home producer*, for his sole and exclusive benefit, and either increases his profits, or secures him from loss. One would suppose that this assertion alone would start credulity itself, and destroy all confidence in the writer who made it; but the fact is otherwise, for many editors have endorsed it as correct, and numbers of their readers, probably, have taken it upon trust, as sound doctrine. Let us, then, go over a few of the items in this formidable list of TAXES, and see whether they will sustain Mr. Raguet in his bold assertion; and first, we will take the article *Axes*, as it stands at the head of the list. Axes, we presume, are not imported, or to a very limited extent; consequently they are made at home. The duty on them is 35 cents on every dollar of the first cost; so if a farmer or mechanic goes to a blacksmith in Salisbury or in the country, and employs him to make an axe at a given price, say two dollars, the blacksmith coolly pockets 70 cents more than he is entitled to, over and above a fair profit on his labor: in other words he, charges two dollars, when one dollar and thirty cents would be a fair price for his labor. The blacksmith thus, without any scruples of conscience, extorts upon his customers, and puts the government duty into his own pocket! Will the blacksmith admit this? Yet whenever he sells an axe, he is guilty of this extortion, if Mr. Raguet is to be believed.

Blank Books, cyphering books, &c.—These articles pay a duty of 30 cents on every dollar of the first cost; consequently, if you go to the book binder and purchase a blank book for two dollars, he plays the same game with you as the blacksmith, and without scruple taxes you with the government duty of 60 cents, and puts it in his own pocket!

Bootees.—The duty on these is $1.50 per pair; thus the shoemaker in Salisbury, (and in Yorkville too,) levies on every one who purchases a pair of bootees of him, a duty of 150 cents, over and above his clear profits, merely because the government has imposed a duty to that amount on bootees made in England! If this be so, the shoemaker is driving a fine business simply in the *taxes* which he levies upon his customers, without their knowledge or consent; and it is high time a stop should be put to it.

Bridles pay a duty of 30 cents on every dollar of the first cost—here, again, the bridle maker is collecting, from his customers, the duty on foreign bridles, and placing it snugly in his own pockets!

Tables, cradles, &c. pay a like duty; consequently the cabinet maker is levying the government duty on his customers in the same way, and swelling his profits beyond all bounds.

Carriages, of all descriptions, pay a duty of $30 on every hundred of the cost. Thus, if you go to the carriage maker in Salisbury, and purchase a gig for $150, he taxes you with a government duty of *forty-five dollars*, "for his sole and exclusive benefit!"

Coarse Cottons, such as snirtings, sheetings, &c. are liable to a duty of 35 cents the square yard, if imported; yet the American Manufacturer sells them at *six* and *eight* cents per yard. He is quite an honest fellow, it would seem, and too conscientious to follow the example of the blacksmith, carriage maker, saddler &c.; still Mr. Raguet asserts, that he pockets the 35 cents duty on every yard, and that his customers pay it, even when they buy his cloth at *eight* cents! There is, it is true, something a little incomprehensible in this, but Mr. Raguet roundly asserts its truth, and his copyers in South-Carolina back him with the weight of their testimony; and besides, it has that sort of evidence so conclusive with Tertullian, its *impossibility*.

But it appears, that if the mechanics extort upon the farmers, by levying on them the government duties, the farmers, in turn, play the same game upon the mechanics and all others who buy their produce. Mr. Raguet has judged it expedient not to include in his list the agricultural productions on which duties are levied, with the exception of cotton and castor oil; to supply this omission, we add a few of the articles, just to swell his formidable list of "Taxes! Taxes! Taxes!" The articles which follow, if imported, pay the duties annexed to them:

Cotton pays a duty of three cents; so if the farmer sells to a mechanic 10lbs. of cotton, at 10 cents per lb. he charges him with the government duty of 30 cents, as a clear addition to his fair profits.

Beef and *Pork* are subject to a duty of two cents per pound; and this duty the farmer exacts from the consumer, over and above a just price for his meat.

Rice pays a duty of 15 cents on every dollar of its cost; and the rice planter, without scruple, adds this to his profits, and at the same time abuses the government most lustily.

It is useless, however, to extend this list, item by item; and we will merely add, that wheat and grains of all kinds, flax and seed, tobacco, indigo, clover seed, castor oil, &c. &c. are subject to a duty of 15 per cent. ad valorem; that butter, cheese, lard and bacon, pay a duty of five, nine and three cents per pound; that linseed oil, cider, vinegar, whiskey, brandy, and, in fact, almost every agricultural production raised in this country, are subject to heavy duties, if imported from foreign countries: and these duties, according to the principle laid down by Mr. Raguet and the S. Carolina politicians, are added by the farmer to his clear profits and collected from those who purchase his produce.

We have, the reader will perceive, merely taken up Mr. Raguet's principle, and tested its soundness by practical applications—by illustrations familiar to all, as they enter into every day's experience; and we might continue them through the whole list of imposts, but it is unnecessary. This familiar application of the principle, will enable any one to see, at a glance, that it is wholly deceptive; and thus the triple monster, "Taxes! Taxes! Taxes!" with which it is accompanied, turns out to be as unsubstantial and harmless as a nurse's *bugaboo* to frighten children.

[COMMUNICATED.]

At a meeting of the Lincoln bar, held in Lincolnton, on Tuesday morning, the 20th ultimo, Robert Williamson, Esq. in the chair, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That deeply sensible of the loss we have sustained in the death of BEVERLY J. THOMPSON, Esq. we will attend his funeral this evening, at 6 o'clock.

Resolved, That as a tribute of respect for the memory of our departed brother, we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That Messrs. Graham, Swaim and Mushat, compose a committee to superintend the necessary arrangements for his funeral.

Resolved, That Mr. Hillman announce to the Court the melancholy event which has transpired and solicit, on behalf of the meeting, a suspension of business during this day.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published, and that the Secretary transmit a copy to the mother and relatives of the deceased.

THOMAS DEWS, jr. *Secretary.*

In accordance with the foregoing resolutions of the profession, the Court suspended the transaction of business during the day, and at 6 o'clock, P. M. an immense funeral train, moving in the following procession, accompanied the remains of Mr. Thompson to the tomb.

The Clergy and Committee of Arrangement;
The Corpse, borne by the junior members of the profession;
The Profession;
The Clerks of the Superior and County Courts;
The Court;
The Grand Jury;
Citizens.

The numerous concourse assembled on this occasion to discharge the last sad duty of friendship to the deceased, evinced the deep and pervading sensation of regret his death had inspired. In Mr. Thompson were associated some of the most striking excellencies of the human character:—frank and engaging in his deportment; generous in his feelings; elevated in his sentiments; devoted in his friendships and ardent in the prosecution of his professional pursuits; he had already, in the short period of his residence among us, attracted to himself the affections and fixed the confidence of the community of which he was a member. It is painful, under circumstances of greatest consolation,

"*To see a sister spirit take its wing;*"

but that pain is doubly enhanced, when one so young, so full of life and health, so rich in the affections of all around him, is suddenly plucked, in the dawning of his honors & his usefulness, from the association of kindred spirits and the still more interesting circle of domestic endearments. The friends and associates with whom he mingled in gay and social communion, to whom he had endeared himself by the singleness of his heart and the nobility of his character, will cherish his memory with fondest regret; and when, in the "vale of years," fancy shall wake up visions of the past, they will think of him as one of the choicest spirits of an earlier day.

Biting Sarcasm.—There is but too much justice in the following severe cut at our minister to Russia.

Toast By Mr. Williams of Virginia. John Randolph—The distinguished petriot who never accepted an office until one was offered him.

To preserve his consistency of character, which was his great boast, Mr. Randolph should not have accepted office; the interests of the nation could have suffered no injury by his refusing it. *Nor Her.*

If a man obtain a horse, from a keeper of a livery stable, under the pretext of *hiring* him for a day, but at the time, fraudulently intending never to return the horse, and he be subsequently caught and arrested, he can be indicted, tried and punished as a thief.

If another man obtain a horse in like manner, with only this difference, that he get possession of him under the pretence of *buying* him, such man will be guilty only of a breach of contract, and will not be liable to be indicted, tried or punished as a thief.

Hence it will appear, that to play the rogue with safety, not only cunning is required, but no small degree of shrewdness and knowledge. Dr. Johnson could not call this "a distinction without a difference." *Journal of the Law.*

Worms in Children.—The following compound is represented to be an effectual destroyer of Worms, which being such a prevalent complaint amongst children, and the remedy being so simple, is worthy of being observed:

Take a small portion of the common wormseed; heat a sufficient quantity of hog's lard to scald the seed well, by pouring it on the seed while scalding, then put some honey or sugar in it to make it palatable; and give the child as much of the mixture as it will eat; morning and night, fasting; it is quite agreeable to take.

The gentleman giving this information states that his child, in less than 24 hours, after taking the mixture, discharged 114 worms, and was immediately restored to health, although its life had been despaired of.

POLITICAL DRINKING.

Let the time come, when the electors, who are under the influence of alcohol, in conjuction with those who are ignorant and unprincipled, shall constitute a majority, and our liberties will be bartered for a dram. For what do the men care for national liberty, who have sold all their faculties into the most vile and oppressive bondage, and who have nothing to lose? These are just the tools which unprincipled leaders have always used for the destruction of free institutions: and they are already employed to an alarming extent in our land. It ought to startle us, to learn, that in our popular elections, he who can deal out the most whiskey, is not unfrequently, on that account, the successful candidate; and that in a majority of cases, even temperate men take the tavern in their way to the ballot boxes, and thus unfit themselves as much for voting as for praying.

Every true patriot who looks steadily at this portentous cloud, that hangs with fearful aspect over our beloved country, and has already rained so many plagues upon us, cannot but feel, that all which we hold dear, as freemen and Christians, is in danger; and with solicitude will he enquire, what efforts, what sacrifices can save us? The answer is easy—the effort is easy—the sacrifice is easy. *Hitchcock's Prize Essay.*

The conductors of an Atheistical paper in Philadelphia seeking for subscribers, forwarded a number to a gentleman, who returned the following reply:

"Your infinitely infernal production is returned. Words are too poor to express my abhorrence of it and its patrons. It had its origin in the dominions of darkness. Its author was the Devil—its publishers his angels and its subscribers his everlasting victims!"

Died,

At his residence, in Boston, about 12 o'clock, on Sunday night, Hon. ISAAC PARKER, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, aged 68. The suddenness of this event has cast an anxious gloom over the city, which must extend with the intelligence to every part of the Commonwealth. Judge Parker was in the enjoyment of usual health on Saturday. He had attended to his official duties during the week, as is well known, at Salem, in a most interesting and important trial. At 5 o'clock on Sunday morning it was discovered that he had suffered a paralysis, from which no medicine, nor no master of the healing art, could relieve him. We understand that he was unable to speak, and was almost entirely insensible from the first moment of the attack till his decease. His remains were entombed on Monday.—*Boston Courier.*

WILKINGS & Co.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND
General Agents for receiving and forwarding
GOODS,
and for shipping and selling
PRODUCE.
t301p

Charlotte
FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE exercises will be resumed on the first of October. The course of instruction includes Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, with use of the Globes; Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, History, Rhetoric, Logic and Ethics; Drawing, Painting and Needle Work.

The price of tuition per session (five months) will be $10.00
Drawing and Painting, 10.
Music, 20.
Contingencies, 00.50
Payable in advance.

BENJAMIN COTTRELL, *Principal.*
5t301

Managers' Office.

Dismal Swamp Lottery,
Class 12.

To be drawn at Richmond, 20th of Aug. 1830.

1	prize of	$10,000 is	$10,000
1		3,000	3,000
1		1,500	1,500
1		1,200	1,200
5		1,000	5,000

Tickets $4; Halves $2; Quarters $1.

Package of 20 whole tickets, may be had for $80, and is compelled to draw 36. 2w

Delaware & N. Carolina Lottery, Class 3

To be drawn at Wilmington, Delaware, 24th August, 1830.

1	10,000	10,000
1	2,500	2,500
1	1,149	1,149
5	1,000	5,000 &c.

Ticket, 3; halves 2.50; quarters 75cts. 2t

Grand Consolidated, No. 7.

To be drawn at Wilmington, Delaware, on the 31st of August, 1830.

Splendid Scheme.

60 number Lottery—9 drawn ballots.
82 Capital prizes, each 1000 Dollars!

SCHEME.

2	prizes of	$5,355 is	$10,710
82		1,000	82,000
51		200	10,200
51		150	7,650
51		100	5,100

Besides $80, $60, $50, $40, $30, $20, $10, &c.

Tickets $10; Halves $5; Quarters $2.50.

A package of 20 whole, which is compelled to draw $90, may be had for $190; shares of package, in same proportion.

For tickets, send your orders to *Yates & Mc Intyre*, Richmond, Va. who are the managers of the above lotteries.

YATES & McINTYRE,
Richmond, Va.
3t299

WHITE MUSTARD SEED,
Lamp Oil. also, *Castor Oil.*
Lorillard's,
Mayland's, } Scotch Snuff.
Leiper's
Lorillard's,
Mayland's } MACCOBOY do.
Old French Brandy,
do. Holland Gin,
do. Jamaica Spirits,
Old Madeira,
do. Sherry,
do. Port &
London P. Teneriffe } WINES.
ALSO.....*Magnifying Glasses.*

For sale at the *Salisbury Medical and Drug Store*, by AUSTIN & BURNS.

☞ N. B. The above Spirits and Wines have been selected, as heretofore, expressly for Medical Purposes and are therefore genuine.

Salisbury, April 1, 1830. 279

State of North-Carolina,
STOKES COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
JUNE TERM, 1830.

JOHN GIBBINS vs. William Draughn Christopher Swaim and others.—Writ in Case—Judicial attachment as to Christopher Swaim, with a summons against Wm. Crews, as Garnishee. In this case, the sheriff having made his return, and Wm. Crews having filed his garnishment, stating that besides a Loom and other articles of small value, he hath no money or effects in his hands belonging to Swaim, upon which issue has been taken: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made six weeks in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, that unless Christopher Swaim, one of the defendants, appear at the next court to be held for said county, at the Court-House in Germanton, on the 2d Monday in September next, and replevy, plead or demur, judgment will be rendered for plaintiff pro confesso, and the proper orders taken as to the property, money or effects attached, or in Wm. Crews's hands, according to his garnishment and the finding of the jury, &c. &c.

MATT. R. MOORE, *Clerk.*
6t300 pr. adv. $2.50.

POETRY.

"NOBODY IS MISSED."

This world is gay and fair to us,
As now we journey on,
Yet still 'tis said to think 'twill be
The same when we are gone.
Some few, perchance, may mourn for us,
But soon the transient gloom
Like shadows of the summer cloud,
Shall leave our narrow tomb.

For men are like the waves that roll
Along the mighty deep,
That lift their crests awhile, and frown,
And then are lulled to sleep;
While other billows swelling come,
Amid the foam and spray,
And, as we view their furrowy track,
Sink down, and—where are they?

And ever thus the waves shall roll,
Like those but now gone past,
The offspring of the depths beneath,
The children of the blast.
And ever thus shall men arise,
And be like those that be,
And a man no more be miss'd on land
Than a wave upon the sea.

NEW MIRACLES.

A new sect of believers have lately sprung up in Gareloch, Scotland, whose faith and works are beginning to attract the attention of the learned, as they have for sometime excited the warmest feelings of the ignorant. About a twelve month ago, a volume was published, entitled, "Peace in Believing, being the Letters and Memoirs of Isabella Campbell," a young person who died of consumption.—This volume acquired great popularity amongst kindred minds, both from the interesting character of the writer, and the natural eloquence of her letters. About the period of the publication, a brother and sister of the deceased were taken ill of the complaint of which she died. The similarity of the circumstances, character and acquirements of the two sisters, excited a considerable interest among those who considered themselves the true believers. Every word the apparent dying sister spoke was listened to as inspiration, and she spoke with fervor and fluency truly wonderful. Miss Campbell was of the sect who lay claim to direct inspiration, and being listened to with such reverential feelings, she probably regarded what she poured fourth to her admiring auditors with such facility, as in reality the outpourings of the spirit. Contrary to all expectation, she some months ago began to recover, and determined, in gratitude to Heaven, to devote her life to the conversion of the heathen. It was obviously necessary to the success of the work, that she should understand the heathen language. The difficulty was overcome by a new miracle, and Mary Campbell received the gift of tongues, in which she became quite as fluent as in her native speech. It is true, no one who has yet listened to the voice of her inspiration, can understand one word she utters when she quits her mother tongue; but their faith is not shaken in the reality of the miracle which is to be manifested, even to unbelievers, when Mary visits the heathen. Every time she opens her mouth, the sounds she utters are different; but this only proves the greatness of the miracle, the languages being those of many nations.

The fame of Mary Campbell's inspiration and the divine influence, as it was called by the true believers, was felt by others of the faithful. The shape it in general took, was the miraculous cure of diseases. When the miracle did not work well, it was always owing to want of faith in the subject. An inspired brother approached the bed of his sister, who had been confined to it a long time, and commanded her in the name of the Lord Jesus to rise and walk—Her faith was perfect: she arose and walked about her room, and slept better that night than she had done a long time before, and has continued well ever since, though thin and emaciated—a circumstance which causes a want of faith in many, who cannot believe that God would work half a miracle, but think other similar miracles have been performed, and some have failed for want of faith. The effect of the imagination in the cure of many diseases is well known. Miss Mary Campbell's miraculous tongue, understood by no one, can be accounted for; but the real miracle is, that men of education, that members of the Scottish bar, and ministers of the Scottish church—should be found among the believers. Their number exceeds two thousand, and it is still increasing.—*Abridged from an Edinburg paper.*

Why is a nod like the head like a balloon going up? Because it's an assent. (ascent.)

A New Mail Route,
FROM RALEIGH TO SALISBURY.

STAGE FARE $5.

UNDER this arrangement, the stage runs twice a week, and goes through in two days each way. The accommodation is good. Passengers who are travelling from Raleigh to Salisbury, or Tennessee, or South of Salisbury, will find this to be the nearest, cheapest, and most expeditious route West of Raleigh. Passengers who are travelling from Salisbury North, will find this route, by the way of Raleigh and Petersburg, to be the nearest, cheapest and most expeditious route that can be travelled to the North, by two days. A passenger who travels this route from Salisbury, by the way of Raleigh and Petersburg, to Washington City, will go it in five days, and will sleep three nights out of five all night.

The Contractor will pledge himself to keep first rate Mail Coaches, and good gentle horses and drivers of the best kind; and he will spare no pains in trying to render those who patronize him, comfortable and safe through his route.

Passengers who are unacquainted with this route, will secure seats by application at Mr. E. P. Guion's Hotel, in Raleigh, and at Mr. William H. Slaughter's Hotel, in Salisbury.

The stages will leave Salisbury every Wednesday and Saturday, at 6 o'clock, A. M. and arrive in Raleigh on Thursday and Sunday at 9, P. M. and will leave Raleigh on Tuesdays and Fridays as soon as the Northern stage arrives, and arrive at Salisbury on Thursdays and Saturdays at 9, P. M.

GEORGE WILLIAMS, *Contractor.*
June 14, 1830. t Jan. 1

VALUABLE MEDICINES.

AUSTIN & BURNS,

HAVE just received, from New-York and Philadelphia, and now offer for sale, (as agents) the following Valuble Medicines:

Rogers' Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent

PERSONS afflicted with Coughs, Colds and Pulmonary Affections in their various stages, are reminded that a more safe and effectual remedy cannot be found than *Rogers' Pulmonic Detergent.* It has now been tested by 15 years experience, and hundreds can be appealed to in various parts of the country, who will bear testimony to the speedy and permanent relief afforded them by the use of it.

ALSO, *Rogers' Vegetable Renovating Pulmonary Syrup*, prepared from the same materials oll the Detergent, with such additions as a long course of experience and observation of Pulmonary Affections have proved to be better adapted to more protracted and confirmed cases of Consumption.

The following certificates are from gentlemen of respectability:

"At the request of Dr. Rogers, I cheerfully state that a female domestic living in my family and laboring under the effects of a most severe cold, was speedily relieved by the use of a medicine prepared by him, and known under the name of *Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent*, and that I have myself used it to much advantage, when suffering under a violent affection of the Lungs and recommend it as an effectual medicine in such cases.

WILLIAM HONEY, 47 Charlton st.

Few men in the community have a greater contempt for nostrums in general than myself. Patent medicine and catch-penny with me have been synonymous. I am constrained, however, to relinquish these sentiments as respects Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Detergent, the effects of which I have recently witnessed. A young lady in my family, by using two papers, I have reason to believe, is effectually cured of an alarming pulmonic complaint, which, in all its symptoms, gave evidence of immediate consumption. I communicate this with a view of usefulness, and sincerely hope that such persons as have complaints similar to the above, will make a trial of the medicine.

GIDEON LEE.

For the Salt Rheum.

Dr. ROGERS' LINIMENTUM, for the Salt Rheum, one of the most effectual remedies extant.

The following are some of the many respectable certificates.

NEW-YORK, JULY, 1828.

Dear Sir:—I had almost despaired of ever being relieved from that afflicting and troublesome complaint, the Salt Rheum, after applying perhaps twenty different prescriptions, until I used with effect your Liniment, which has destroyed every vestige of the complaint which for several years (at seasons) rendered my hands nearly useless. Since which time, I have with much pleasure recommended its application to a great number, and in five cases out of six, have had the satisfaction of witnessing a complete cure, and in every instance, a great mitigation of its virulence.

GEO. W. ARNOLD.
Dr. GEO. ROGERS. No. 313 Broadway, N. Y.

Dear Sir:—Having been severely afflicted for a number of years with the Salt Rheum on my hands, arms, &c. and resorted to every remedy within my knowledge without effecting a cure, or in fact giving me any relief, until I fortunately obtained some of your liniment for the Salt Rheum, which after a few applications has entirely cured me. I have witnessed the same effect on several of my friends, to whom I gave some of the liniment. It has performed a cure, I believe, in every instance where it has been applied. WM. D. H. BALDWIN.
Dr GEO. ROGERS.

Odontalgic Elexir, or Toothe ache Specific.

Many empirical remedies for the "*Odontalgia*" have been previously presented to the public, some of which are very good; but all have been found to fail in more than half the instances in which they have been tried. The "*Elixir*" now offered may be relied upon as altogether superior to any remedy before invented; it will cure the most obstinate cases of that dreadful pain, with expedition and safety

Also, *SWAIM'S PANACEA*, for the cure of Scrofula, Syphilitic and Mercurial Diseases, Rheumatism, White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver and Skin, general debility, &c.

Also, *POTTER'S Vegetable Catholicon*, used for the cure of similar diseases.

Also, *Anderson's Cough Drops* and *Pectora Pills*, for Asthmas and Consumptions.

Also, Thompson's celebrated *Eye Water*, for sore or weak Eyes.

Salisbury, June 20, 1829 239.

PROSPECTUS,
FOR THE SECOND VOLUME
OF
The Irishman,
AND
SOUTHERN DEMOCRAT,

Aweekly Political, Literary and Commercial Journal, published every Saturday,

BY WM. S. BLAIN.

THE IRISHMAN, has completed its first volume; and having, even in its former limited shape, received considerable encouragement, the Editor is induced to ENLARGE its size and devote a portion of it to the insertion of a correct weekly PRICES CURRENT, ADVERTISEMENTS, and other matters of Commercial and Agricultural interest, in order thereby to make it more generally acceptable to his friends, extend the sphere of its usefulness, and increase its circulation.

It is scarcely necessary for him to repeat, that his paper will be still devoted to the maintenance of those great principles of Liberty—Religious and Civil—by the establishment of which, in these United States, our glorious Constitution stands preeminent, and has won the admiration of the world. To defend, then, that Constitution from innovation, and to uphold the dignity of this, his native State—to keep Church and State forever asunder—to vindicate the character of Ireland and of Irishmen, whenever or by whomsoever assailed—to repel the assaults of their enemies, and to encourage the efforts of their friends—to preserve the purity of the elective franchise, and the accountability of public servants—to expose Oppression and to defend the injured—to uphold the majesty of virtue, of religion, and the laws—shall be his constant aim. To do this, and to cultivate and encourage native talent, and to obtain a requisite quantity of *original* matter, the correspondence of some of the most talented individuals of the South has been promised and is solicited in the various departments which its general plan comprises.

The Editor has also the pleasure of informing his patrons, that having made arrangements, he will be supplied with regular files of the best European Newspapers, by which he will be enabled to lay before them all interesting intelligence from Ireland and other parts of Europe.

The IRISHMAN and SOUTHERN DEMOCRAT will be printed in the *quarto* form, on a *royal* sheet, with new type, and will be delivered to subscribers in the city every Saturday, at THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable *in advance*, or $3 50, if not paid within SIX MONTHS from the time of subscribing.

Persons who can obtain six subscribers, shall receive a copy gratis.

☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

Charleston, S. C. May 22, 1830. 3t96

Groceries.

THE subscriber has just received, in addition to his Stock of Groceries, the following articles, viz:

LEMON SYRUP.

which he will sell by the gallon or bottle. This article is prepared from Rope of Limes, and will keep without fermenting. When mixed with water for *Lemonade*, or water and a proportion of spirits for *Punch*, it will be found equal to fresh Limes, and very superior to the Lemon Syrup prepared with essence of Lemon Skins, which is neither fit for Punch or Lemonade, as it does not partake of the fruit.

CLARIFIED LIME JUICE,

(prepared to keep for years in a warm climate, even if exposed to the sun,) by the gallon or bottle.

Best West India SHRUB by the gallon.

BEST TAMARINDS, by the pound.

Ten years old GRENADA RUM, of superior flavor, and

COGNIAC BRANDY, by the gallon or barrel.

DUNCAN MACRAE.
Fayetteville, May 31, 1830. 5t97

State of North-Carolina,
LINCOLN COUNTY.

SUPERIOR COURT of Law, April Term, 1830.... Anne Hoyl vs. Solomon Hoyl.—Petition for Divorce.—Whereas a subpœna, ad respondendum and alias, having been issued against the defendant in this case, and which were returned by the Sheriff of Lincoln county, that the said defendant was not found, and proclamation having been publicly made at the door of the Court-House of said county, by the said Sheriff, for the defendant to appear and answer as commanded by said subpœna, and he having failed: It is therefore ordered by court, that notice be given three months in the Raleigh Star and the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, for the defendant to appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Lincoln county, at the Court-House in Lincolnton, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso and be heard ex parte. Witness, Lawson Henderson, Clerk of said Court, at Lincolnton, the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of March, A. D. 1830, and in the 54th year of the Independence of the United States.

LAWSON HENDERSON.
3mt302 pr. adv. $5 25.

State of North-Carolina,
IREDELL COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.
APRIL TERM, 1830.

THEOPHILUS FALLS vs. William Donaldson.—Original Attachment, returned, levied on land, &c.—Ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, printed at Salisbury, that unless the defendant, William Donaldson, appear at the next court to be held for said county, at the Court-House in Statesville, on the third Monday of August next, and replevy the property levied on and enter his pleas, judgment will be rendered in favor of the plaintiff, pro confesso.

Teste A. SIMONTON, *Clerk.*
6t pr. adv. $2

New Cheap Store.

CLAYLAND & TORRENCE

R. M. CLAYLAND and A. TORRENCE, having formed a copartnership in the Mercantile Business, under the above firm, beg leave respectfully to inform the inhabitants of Salisbury and the surrounding country, that they have just returned from New-York and Philadelphia, with a beautiful assortment of

New Style Fancy AND STAPLE GOODS,

which have been selected from the latest importations, and will be offered at a very small advance for *cash*. Purchasers are invited to call and view their assortment.

Salisbury, April 5, 1830. 279

New, Fashionable & Cheap GOODS.
MICHAEL BROWN,

HAS the pleasure of announcing to his friends, customers, and the public in general, that he is now opening, in Salisbury, an elegant assortment of

New, Fashionable & Cheap Goods,

direct from the cities of Philadelphia and New York, selected by himself, from the latest importations, for the Spring of 1830; which he offers as low as any Goods, of the same quality, can be bought in this market. His assortment comprises every article kept in Stores.—Purchasers are invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves.

May, 7, 1830.—284tf

Valuable Medicines.
AUSTIN & BURNS,

WOULD call the attention of Merchants, heads of families, as well as all others interested in the preservation of health, to the following *Valuable Medicines*, just put up in phials, and for sale at the *Salisbury Medical & Drug Store*, by the dozen or single one, viz.

Ipecacuanha,	Sweet Spirit Nitre,
Rhubarb,	Sulphuric Ether,
Tartar Emetic,	Spirits Hartshorn,
Jalap,	Sweet Oil,
Calomel,	Castor Oil,
Laudanum,	Paregoric,
Antimonial Wine,	Quinine Mixture,
Balsam Copaiva,	Aromatic Bitters.
Ess. Peppermint.	

ALSO... *Seidlitz Powders,*
SODA *do.*

Salisbury, April 24, 1830..... 47tf.

Catawba Springs.

THE subscriber, intending to move from this part of the State, offers for sale the above establishment, with or without the furniture: there is attached to this, 6 or 700 acres of Land, a part of which is in excellent farming order; prime Meadows, Orchard, &c. Negroes would be received in payment; and the conditions, besides, will be liberal.

If the above establishment is not sold by the first of May next, it may be rented for one or more years.

From the increasing custom for the last three years, during the summer months, the place, if properly attended to, may be rendered as profitable as any establishment of a similar kind in the State.

CHARLES JUGNOT.
Beatties Ford, Lincoln co'y, Dec 7, 1829...262

☞ The Raleigh Register will please give the above six insertions, and forward the account to the subscriber in Charlotte. C. J.

COMMISSION STORE.

THE subscriber has lately removed to his former Stand on Hay-Street, a few doors west of the Bank of the United States and Lafayette Hotel, where he will be glad to receive consignments of Merchandize or Produce for sale, to receive orders to make purchases, or to do any other Commission Business that may be entrusted to his charge; in all of which, he will endeavor to give satisfaction.

He intends keeping a general supply of the best GROCERIES, including the *Choicest Liquors, &c.*

DUNCAN MACRAE.
Fayetteville, June, 1830.

Notice.
A. TORRENCE & CO.

RESPECTFULLY solicit all those (without distinction,) who are indebted to them, to call and pay their accounts without delay; and they take this opportunity to inform the public, that their Books are closed this day, and that they will hereafter sell goods for *CASH* only, or for merchantable *PRODUCE*. They will sell their goods at very reduced prices.

January 30, 1830. 270

State of North-Carolina,
STOKES COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
JUNE TERM, 1830.

FRANCIS TUCKER vs. William Draughn, Christopher Swaim and others. Writ in Case—Judicial attachment as to Christopher Swaim, with a summons against Wm. Crews, as Garnishee. In this case, the sheriff having made his return, and Wm. Crews having filed his garnishment, stating that besides a Loom and other articles of small value, he hath no property, money or effects in his hands belonging to Christopher Swaim, upon which issue has been taken: It is therefore ordered, that unless Christopher Swaim, one of the defendants, appear at the next court to be held at the Court-House in Germanton, on the 2d Monday of September next, and replevy, plead or demur, judgment will be rendered for plaintiff pro confesso, and the proper orders taken as to the property, money or effects attached, or in Wm. Crews's hands, according to his garnishment, and the finding of the jury, &c.

MATT. R. MOORE, *Clerk.*
6t309 pr. adv. $2.50

Tailoring Business.
HORACE H. BEARD,

RECENTLY from Philadelphia (where he worked for several years in the best shops,) respectfully announces to the Gentlemen of Salisbury and the surrounding country, that he has commenced the above business in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Torrence as a Store, a few doors below Mr. Murphy's, where he is prepared to execute all kinds of work in his line with the utmost neatness and punctuality, and will prove that the charge against his profession for a want of the latter quality, is not true as far as he is concerned.

MR. BEARD will be enabled to make all kinds of Garments agreeably to the latest Fashions, inasmuch as he is well acquainted with the best workmen in Philadelphia, with whom he has made arrangements so as to receive the latest London Fashions as soon as they can be sent on. He will keep none but the best workmen: he intends, as soon as convenient, to send to Philadelphia for such as he knows to be good and faithful.

From his long experience in the business, and by unremitted attention, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage. All orders from a distance will be punctually attended to, and executed on the shortest notice, agreeably to directions. All kinds of Cutting-out will be done on the shortest notice and warranted to fit well. Country produce will be taken in payment for work, at the market prices.

Salisbury, July 26, 1830.----296tf

Negroes Wanted.

THE subscribers are desirous of purchasing *ONE HUNDRED NEGROES*, for which they will pay a liberal price in *cash*. Application may be made either by letter or in person, to *Josiah Huie* in Morganton, or to *James Huie* in Salisbury, who will be ready, at all times, to accommodate those who wish to exchange Negro property for Cash.

JOSIAH HUIE,
JAMES HUIE.
June 22, 1830. 291tf

CHARLOTTE HOTEL.

THE subscriber having recently purchased the HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT formerly kept by Mr. Robert I. Dinkins, in the town of Charlotte, N. C. respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he now has opened the House for the reception and entertainment of all who may feel disposed to honor him with their custom. Every effort will be used to render persons comfortable, and unremitted exertions made to give entire satisfaction to all. The beds and bedding are inferior to none: his table will be furnished as well as the market in the back country will afford: the bar with liquors of the best quality, attentive and trusty Ostlers will be employed, and Stables abundantly furnished.

J. D. BOYD.
Charlotte, Dec. 10, 1829. 263tf

N. B. Having discontinued the mercantile busines, I shall look for prompt payment from all who are indebted to me; in fact, I cannot indulge any.

J. D. B.

☞ The editors of the Raleigh Register and Columbia Telescope will insert the above advertisement 5 times, and forward their accounts for payment

Farmers' & Planters' Almanac,
FOR
1830.
Calculated for the Meridian of Salem,

CONTAINING the usual Astronomical calculations, interesting hints to the Farmer, on Rural Economy, &c. Useful Receipts, Anecdotes, &c. Officers of the General and State Government, times of holding the different Courts, Members of the General Assembly for 1829, &c. &c. For sale at this Office. Price, 10 cents single and 75 cents per dozen.

Catawba Lands
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to sell the PLANTATION, well known by the name of *Posten's Place*, on the Catawba River, 4 miles above Beattie's Ford, together with the

NEGROES,

amounting to between 20 and 30, Stock, Crop, &c. on the place; all of which he now offers for sale, either separate or together.

The plantation contains 340 acres, a great portion of which is river bottom of first quality. The place, taken together, is equal to any tract of land on the river, as will appear from an examination of the premises. The whole will be sold upon terms favorable, both as to price and payments; for which application will be made to my father, James Conner, one mile from Beattie's Ford, where I may also be seen myself, from the 10th of August to the 15th of September.

HENRY W. CONNER.
July 4, 1830. 9t300

Dancing School.

MESSRS. WOLCOTT & McCAULEY

WILL commence their School on Saturday, August 7th, at the Mansion House.
Salisbury, July 30, 1830. 3t98.

Fayetteville Paper Mill

HIGHEST prices paid in CASH for RAGS of all descriptions at the Paper Mill in Fayetteville, N. C.—09f.

JOB PRINTING,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, EXECUTED
AT THIS OFFICE.

Equity Blanks
For sale, at the Office of the Journal.

The National Intelligencer gives as the probable reason why the Secretary of State departed from the ordinary etiquette, in proceeding to Norfolk, to instruct Mr. Randolph, that when Mr. R. left Washington the last time, he "swore a solemn oath on or near the Potomac bridge, that he would never pass that river again."